

# Respiratory System WS 4

Read pages 448 - 456 and answer the following questions.

1. Name and describe the four events of respiration.
  
  
  
  
  
  
  
  
  
  
2. \_\_\_\_\_ changes lead to \_\_\_\_\_ changes, which lead to the flow of \_\_\_\_\_ to equalize the pressure
  
  
  
  
  
  
  
  
  
  
3. What happens to the pressure of a gas as the size of the container increases and why does this happen?
  
  
  
  
  
  
  
  
  
  
4. Air entering the lungs is called \_\_\_\_\_.
  
  
  
  
  
  
  
  
  
  
5. Air leaving the lungs is called \_\_\_\_\_.
  
  
  
  
  
  
  
  
  
  
6. What are the inspiratory muscles?
  
  
  
  
  
  
  
  
  
  
7. What happens as the inspiratory muscles contract?
  
  
  
  
  
  
  
  
  
  
8. The increase in intrapulmonary volume creates a \_\_\_\_\_ inside the lungs.
  
  
  
  
  
  
  
  
  
  
9. Due to #8 \_\_\_\_\_ rushes into the lungs from an area of \_\_\_\_\_ pressure to \_\_\_\_\_ pressure.
  
  
  
  
  
  
  
  
  
  
10. Expiration is mostly a \_\_\_\_\_ process that depends on the \_\_\_\_\_ of the lungs

11. What happens to cause air to leave the lungs?
12. What causes expiration to become an active process?
13. What happens if intrapleural pressure is equal to atmospheric pressure?
14. How do ER doctors fix a collapsed lung?
15. Nonrespiratory air movements are usually the result of what?
16. What factors affect a person's respiratory capacity?
17. Tidal volume is how many ml of air?
18. The amount of air that can be taken in forcibly above the tidal volume is known what, and is how many ml?
19. The amount of air that can be forcibly exhaled after a tidal expiration is known as what, and is how many ml?
20. What is the residual volume and how many ml is it?
21. How do we calculate vital capacity?
22. What is dead space volume?

23. How much is the functional volume of air?

24. What two sounds can be heard with a stethoscope as a person breaths?

25. What are internal and external respiration?

26. What are the laws of diffusion?

27. How is oxygen transported in the blood?

28. Most CO<sub>2</sub> is transported as the \_\_\_\_\_ ion?

29. What has to happen in order for the CO<sub>2</sub> to be able to enter the alveoli from the lungs?

30. Why is carbon monoxide such a dangerous gas?